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Sergeant—JAMES MILLER, of the Jail.
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Commissioners—JOEL SHEPHERD, of Madison town-
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and JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM, of Rockwell township.
School Directors—WILLIAM WHITNEY, JOHN
WILLIAMS and URIAH C. RUTTER.

CAMPION HYMN FOR 1863.
BY A. T. MARSH.

LIB-ANTI LONG SONG.
Composed and sung by the Liberty Township La-
dies' Glee Club, at the Union Mass Meeting of the 1st.

Come brethren of this Bookeys State,
And listen to our song,
We have a story to relate,
It shall be very long.

It is about a man who lived out West,
His name was Vandalism,
Who took a notion that he would test
The grit of Uncle Sam.

He made great speeches all around,
And I never heard him sound,
While buttermilk did him surround,
Along with George E. Pugh.

He called old Abe a stupid fool,
A tyrant and a knave;
And said the South had right to rule,
And the rebel flag to wave.

He said our boys should not be paid
One dollar for their toil,
And that no draft should ever be made
To keep rebels from their soil.

That this great war was brought about
By abolition knaves,
To drive our friends at the South out,
And steal their nigger slaves.

Thus on he went until one night
There came an extra train,
And a few blue coats, full of fight,
And took this scoundrel down.

Before a court-martial he was tried,
For treason, and condemned;
And Uncle Samuel's General Burnside
Sent him into his friends.

As through our lines they bore him down
To drag in Tennessee,
Our boys in spirit soon gathered round,
Expecting to have a spree.

They had their muskets all in trim,
Lay waiting for his track,
And to have got a pop at him
They'd given their last blackback.

'Twas the longest race he ever run,
Way round to Canada,
And there beneath a British sun
The traitor shall ever stay.

He'll find his way round rough,
We'll set a big dog on his track
By the name of old Jack Brought!
[Bull, Sept. 9, 1863.]

LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
The Vandalism papers are pub-
lishing the speech delivered by Mr.
Douglas in the Senate, in which he de-
clared that "war was disunion." This
speech was made before the war and
made to prevent war. After the at-
tack on Sumter, this speech was en-
tirely inapplicable to the existing state
of things. The people waited anxiously
to know where Mr. Douglas stood,
and on the first of May, 1861, at Chi-
cago, he delivered his last and most
memorable speech, in which he de-
clared, "there can be no neutrals in this
war—ONLY PATRIOTS OR TRAITORS." The following is the speech in
full:

**SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, DELIV-
ERED AT CHICAGO, MAY 1ST, 1861.**
I will not conceal gratification at the
uncontrollable test that this vast audi-
ence presents—whatsoever political
differences or party questions may
have divided us, yet you all had a con-
viction that when the country should
be in danger, my loyalty could be re-
lied on. That the present danger is
imminent, no man can conceal. It
war must come—if the bayonet must
be used to maintain the Constitution—I
can say before God my conscience is
clear. I have struggled long for a
peaceful solution of the difficulty. I
have not only tendered those States
what was theirs of right, but I have
gone to the very extreme of magnani-
mity.

The return we receive is war, armies
marching upon our Capitol, obstruc-
tion and dangers placed on navigation,
letters of marque granted to pirates to
prey upon our commerce, a concerted
movement to blot out the United States
of America from the map of the globe.
The question is, are we to maintain the
country of our fathers, or allow it to
be stricken down by those who, when
they can no longer govern, threaten
to destroy?

What cause, what excuse do dis-
unionists give us for breaking up the
best Government on which the sun of
heaven ever shed his rays? They are
dissatisfied with the results of a Presi-
dential election. Did they never get
beaten before? Are we to resort to the
sword when we get defeated at the
ballot box? I understand it that
the voice of the people, expressed in
the mode appointed by the Constitu-
tion, must command the obedience of
every citizen. They assume, on the
election of a particular candidate, that
their rights are not safe in the Union.

What evidence do they present of this?
I DEFEAT ANY MAN TO SHOW AN ACT ON
WHICH IT IS BASED. What has been
omitted to be done? I appeal to these
assembled thousands that so far as the

The Lancaster Gazette.

THE UNION OF THE STATES—ONE COUNTRY—ONE DESTINY.

VOL. 4. NO. 26.

LANCASTER, OHIO, SEPT. 24, 1863.

Established 1826.

constitutional rights of the Southern
States, I will say the constitutional
rights of slaveholders are concerned,
nothing has been done and nothing
committed of which they can com-
plain.

There has never been a time, from
the day when Washington was inaugu-
rated first President of the United
States, when the rights of the Sou-
thern States stood firmer under the laws
of the land, than they do now; there
never was a time when they had not
as good a cause for disunion as they
have to-day. What good cause have
they which has not existed under every
Administration.

If they say the territorial question
—now for the first time, there is no act
of Congress prohibiting slavery any-
where. If it be the non enforcement
of the laws—the only complaints that
I have heard have been of the two vig-
orous and faithful fulfillment of the
Fugitive Slave Law. Then what reason
have they?

The slavery question is a mere excuse.
The election of Lincoln is a mere pretext.
The present secession movement is the
result of an enormous conspiracy formed
more than a year since—formed by leaders
in the Southern Confederacy more than
twelve months ago.

They use the slavery question as a
means to the accomplishment of their
ends. They desired the election of a
Northern candidate by sectional vote,
in order to show that the two sections
cannot live together. When the history
of the two years, from the Le-
compton Charter down to the late Presi-
dential election shall be written, it
will be shown that the scheme was de-
liberately made to break up the Union.

They desired a Northern Republi-
can to be elected by a purely Northern
vote, and then assign this fact as a
reason why the sections may no longer
live together. If the disunion candi-
date, in the late Presidential contest,
had carried the United South, the
scheme was, the Northern candidate
successful, to SEIZE THE CAPITOL LAST
SPRING, AND BY AN UNITED SOUTH AND
DIVIDED NORTH, HOLD IT. That scheme
was defeated in the defeat of the Dis-
union candidate in several of the South-
ern States.

But this is no time for a detail of
causes. The conspiracy is now known.
Armies have been raised. War is
levied to accomplish it. There are
only two sides to it. EVERY MAN MUST
BE FOR THE UNITED STATES OR AGAINST
THEY. THERE CAN BE NO NEUTRALS IN THIS
WAR—ONLY PATRIOTS OR TRAITORS.

Thank God, Illinois is not divided
on this question. (Cheers.) I know
they expected to present an united
South against a divided North. They
hoped in the Northern States, party
questions would bring civil war between
Democrats and Republicans, when the
south would step in with her cohorts,
aid one party to conquer the other, and
then make an easy prey of the victors.
Their scheme was CARNAGE AND
CIVIL WAR IN THE NORTH!

There is but one way to defeat this.
In Illinois it is being so defeated by
closing up the ranks. War will thus
be prevented on our own soil. While
there was a hope of peace I was ready
for any reasonable sacrifice or compro-
mise to maintain it. But when the
question comes of war in the cotton
fields of the South, or corn-fields of Il-
linois, I say the farther off the better.

We cannot close our eyes to the sad
and solemn fact that war does exist—
The Government must be maintained,
its enemies overthrown; and the more
stupendous our preparations the less
the bloodshed, and the shorter the
struggle. But we must remember cer-
tain restraints on actions even in time
of war. We are a christian people,
and the war must be prosecuted in a
manner recognized by christian nations.

We must not invade constitutional
rights. The innocent must not suffer,
nor women and children be the vic-
tims. Savages must not be let loose.
But while I sanction no war on the
rights of others I implore my country-
men not to lay down their arms until
our rights are recognized. [Cheers.]

The Constitution and its guarantees
are our birthright, and I am ready to
enforce that inalienable right to the
last extent. We cannot recognize se-
cession. Recognize it once, and you
have not only dissolved the govern-
ment, but you have destroyed social
order, and upturned the foundations of
society. You have inaugurated anar-
chy in its worst form, and will shortly
experience all the horrors of the French
revolution.

Then we have a solemn duty to per-
form to maintain the Government.—
The greater our unanimity the speed-
ier the day of peace. We have prej-
udices to overcome, from the existence
of a few short months since, of a fierce
party contest. Yet these must be al-
layed. Let us lay aside all crimina-
tions and recriminations as to the ori-
gin of these difficulties. When we shall
again have the country, with the United
States flag floating over it, and re-
spected on every inch of American soil,
it will then be time enough to ask who
and what brought all this upon us.

I have said more than I intended to
say. [Cries of "go on."] It is a sad
task to discuss a question so fearful as
civil war; but sad as it is, bloody and
disastrous as I expect it to be, I express
it as my conviction before God, that it
is the duty of every American citizen
to rally around the flag of his country.

I thank you again for this demon-
stration. By it you show you have
laid aside party strife. Illinois has a
proud position, united, firm, deter-
mined never to permit the Government
to be destroyed. [Prolonged cheering.]

We commend the following excellent
letter to all Vandalismers.

Letter from Harry Comer.
WEEK-PATCH No. 3,287, N. W.
CORNER ALABAMA CORN-FIELD,
September 1st, 1863.

DEAR GAZETTE: I notice in late
numbers of your paper that Cols. So-
and-So, Captains This and That, Lieu-
tenants Somebody Else, arrive occa-
sionally in your city. I fail to see you
notice, however, the arrival at any
time, of Sergeant Knapsack, Corporal
Mess Pan, or Private Dog-Tent. I as-
sure you, however, that they are a
very important part of this Depart-
ment, and are almost as effective as
"Commiak."—I, myself, home ten days,
saw nary a notice of my distinguished
arrival or hasty departure. May the
Lord forgive you.

Since writing you last from the Tul-
lahoma Guard House, I have been "re-
deemed, regenerated and disenthral-
led," and by the blessed power of uni-
versal emancipation, for when the
order to march came, your worthy
correspondent was loaded with dog-
tent, gun and accoutrements, haversack,
and three days' rations, and together
with my beautiful compatriots, a de-
serter, a victimizer, a drunkard, and
a horse-thief, took my place in the
ranks. Over hills and hollows, bogs
and fens, swamps and streams, rivers
and mountains, a distance of 94 miles,
we at length arrived here, only 42
miles from where we started. We are
now gathered around the base of an in-
fernal big hill called the Sand Mount-
ain, and if we ever get to the top,
then we will be in Georgia. Our Gen-
erals are just now deliberating as to
whether we will go up by taking the
wagons and gun-carriages apart, and
carrying the pieces by hand, *a la Na-
poleonic*, or whether we will ascend by
the block and tackle process.

Nothing of note transpired on the
march; nothing "turned up" but dust;
nobody was hurt other than with
bruised shins and blistered feet. I
could not fail to observe the utter de-
moralization and "ruthless Vandalism"
of the soldiery. Our short-sighted
commanders, thinking to camp in the
shade, placed us in potato patches and
peach orchards, near young corn-fields,
and although grub was short, John-
ston's men had long capacities, and
pound after pound of the delicious pro-
ducts of the sacred soil of Alabama and
Tennessee took their melancholy flight
down the great gateway of pork, beans
and lager beer. From observations
taken in the States mentioned, I have
come to the conclusion that the State
of Tennessee is more hospitable than
that of Alabama, from the fact that
in the former State the citizens furnish-
ed us with cedar rails for firewood, and
in the latter we are forced to take oak!

September 3d.—At length we are up,
but when we shall get down is more
a question of time. Worn-out mules
jaded horses, tired men, and broken-
down wagons strew the way all along
the loosely-bouldered ascent, but a
breathing spell is here given us to en-
able the rear guard to catch up. To-day
a soldier of this Division was dishon-
orably discharged from the service for
conduct "prejudicial to good order and
military discipline." He forfeits "all
pay that is now, or which may here-
after become due him,"—a hard blow
—as his last year of service had al-
ready commenced. The baggage of
all officers was to-day reduced to regu-
lation limits, and we have now but
three wagons to a regiment—one for
headquarters and officer's baggage, one
for forage and one for the cooking
utensils, grub and extras of ten compa-
nies. Officers are allowed to have
hailed one sheet of note paper and two
small wafers; but as they have but
348 days yet to stay on the three years
contract, they bear it uncomplainingly.

Sept. 5th.—We have marched to the
foot of our rugged and jagged mountains,
and are now encamped in Pearson's
Gap of the Sand Mountain, which, like
Larkin's Gap of the Cumberland range
must have been made as a high cut to
the infernal regions. But we will ap-
preciate the beauty of not getting any
lower down, and console ourselves with
the thought that in 11 months 1 week
and four days our time will be up.

Sept. 7th.—Still at the same place
with a prospect of staying a day or two
longer. A Lieutenant of the 93rd Ohio
had his sardine boxes taken off his
shoulders to-day in presence of his reg-
iment, and sentence read, endorsed by
Rosecrans, that he should be forever
debarred from holding any office of
trust or profit under the Government
and summarily dismissed the service.
He however had about 2 years to stay
yet. His offence was refusing duty
and speaking disrespectfully to his superi-
or officer.

Sept. 8th.—Preparations for a for-
ward movement—One Division to go
over Look-out Mountain, the other to
go around it; which Division, (Davis'
or Johnson's,) will have the honor of
going over the sand-stone peaks of a
higher promontory than where Pre-
mont caught the bumble-bee, I'll tell
you in my next. By that time it will
be warm work or else no work at all,
for Look-out is but 9 miles from Chat-
tanooga and Divisions or Corps are al-
ways thrown ahead to protect a place
more effectually.

The Provost Guard House is now
doing a thriving business and recruit-
ing is going on steadily—no less than
14 new men having enrolled them-
selves yesterday. They are all entitled
to an escort and bear their honors with
unblushing modesty.

Stanley's Division of Cavalry, em-
bracing the very best mounted men of
the service, has passed us on this route
and is somewhere in the advance, en-
deavoring to capture rebel forage trains
and break up rebel railroad connections.
He has a competent force with which
to do it, and if his own force is insuffi-
cient, McCook's corps will do the bal-
lance.

We have heard of the Union senti-
ment that pervaded the mountainous
regions of the South so long; we have
heard so much talk about the sturdy
mountaineers who would throw to our
standard, in long and loud huzzas at
once more beholding the "old flag;" in
short, we had heard so much and saw
so little of loyal men in Southern
States, that we had come to the conclu-
sion that it was all a miserable hoax
boxed up inside of a mammoth lie, but
in the sterile waste of rockiness we
have just passed through, a true, pure,
and loyal sentiment obtains and is not
the mere outburst of fear or obsequi-
ousness. As instances, the heads of
two families have reported to Division
Headquarters for passes to go to Illi-
nois, at the same time inviting all Ur-
ban soldiers to take whatever they could
find on their places, as otherwise it
would fall into rebel hands. One wid-
ow woman, with a family of eight sons,
has seven on them in the Union army,
four having joined us on the mountain.
But one half mile from here a rebel
conscrip officer lies in his grave, a
bullet having pierced his breast, fired
by a mountaineer who now marches to
the step and keeps time to the music
of the Union.

"All is well" in "Rosy's" Department
so far as I am able to ascertain, and
the "stirring events" which will soon
take place, will reach you by telegraph
or Railroad, (if such things are in these
parts,) long before the graphic deline-
ation comes from my humble pen.—
But how is it among you at home; are
you all right on the goose? Are a
majority of you opposed to this war of
self-preservation, or are you, like Ar-
temus Ward, the Showman, "willing to
sacrifice the hull kit of yer blind relash-
uns for the blessed Union?"

When I will get this letter off I don't
know—nobody knows. Mail facilities
are not the best just now, owing to the
bad roads, or no roads at all rather, no
post office, no mail carrier, no spare
mules to send back, nor "no nothing."
Rest assured, that as soon as practica-
ble, this communication shall speed on
its winding and devious way to the
haunts of the white man and the re-
gions of civilization.

With feelings of highest respect, I
am, Gazette, most respectfully,
HARRY COMER
Co. A. 1st. O. V. I.

THE WAR DEMOCRAT.
Desertion is the order of the times.
Not only from the South comes the
gratifying intelligence that thousands
are daily deserting the Southern Ar-
my, but from every portion of Ohio
comes the equally gratifying intelli-
gence that hundreds are deserting the
Southern and Vandalism party.

The Democratic party in Steuben-
ville runs up the name of John Brough
and refuses to support Vandalism.
The Democratic party of Athens
county was discontinued by the pub-
lisher rather than support Vandalism.

The German Democratic organ at
Cleveland has taken down the name of
Vandalism and raised that of John
Brough.

The Peace Democrats of Cuyahoga
county nominated Mr. Harvey Rice for
Probate Judge and Mr. Daniel
Dunton for Justice of the Peace. Both
declined the nomination. Mr. Dunton
says: "I cannot sustain Mr. Vandal-
ism, and I am not willing to be
identified with him. I am a Demo-
crat, but not in favor of peace-at-any-
price."

Hon. H. J. Jewett was posted to
address the Vandalism meeting at
Zanesville on the 27th ult, but refused
to speak by making it convenient to
be absent.

A large meeting of war Democrats
was held at Greenwood Hall, Cincin-
nati, on Thursday night, the 25th ult.
The hall was densely packed. Demo-
cratic speakers were there from Ohio,
Indiana and Kentucky. The meeting
adopted the following resolutions: They
"consider that the election of
Vandalism would be a national cala-
mity."

RESOLUTIONS.
1. Resolved, That as Democrats we
deplore the civil strife now distracting
and desolating our country; we de-
plore the mad folly that led citizens of
this republic to raise their hands in re-
bellion against the government. But as
it is the duty of the Government to
preserve the public tranquility, to sup-
press rebellion, and to guarantee to
each State a republican form of gov-
ernment, there is manifestly but one
honorable course for the Government
to pursue, and that is to crush out the
rebellion speedily and entirely.

2. As Democrats we recognize the
great question of the hour to be in the
existence and preservation of our gov-
ernment, and with it the Constitution
framed by its founders; and we are
ready to make any sacrifice to pre-
serve the Union intact, and to enforce
the Constitution inviolate over every
inch of our territory; and that we are
opposed to any peace, truce or cessa-
tion of hostilities with rebels until they
lay down their arms and yield obedi-
ence to the Constitution and laws they
have so wantonly violated.

3. As Democrats, we are opposed to
any and all extraneous issues being
tacked on to the war now being waged
for the preservation of the Union; yet
if, in the contest the South should find
slavery crushed, its death will follow
as a result of the course its friends
have seen proper to pursue.

4. As Democrats, we will stand by
the Constitution and the Union—and
while we will not raise capricious ques-
tions to embarrass the legitimate pro-
secution of the war, we will, at the
same time, demand that freedom of
speech, freedom of the press, an un-
trammelled ballot-box, and constitu-
tional liberty shall be preserved.

5. That the gratitude of the Nation
is due to the defenders of our
flag, and while they fight the battles
of the Union in the field, we, at home,
will give them the support and encou-
agement due the soldiers of the repub-
lic.

6. That as Democrats, devoted to
the vigorous prosecution of the war to
a speedy but honorable termination,
we consider that the election of C. L.
Vandalism as Governor of Ohio
would be a national calamity, and
shall, therefore, use all honorable
means to insure his defeat.

7. That we approve and indorse
the address to the True Democracy,
published with the call for this meet-
ing.

The above were adopted unanimously.
The following article from the Rich-
mond Enquirer is directly to the point.
It fully substantiates the often-reiter-
ated assertion of the friends of the Union
that the hope of the rebels is in the
peace party of the North. No man
who is in favor of the restoration of the
Union, with such evidence before him,
can for a moment sympathize or act
with the Vandalism party. The
last and only hope of the rebels is that
the so-called Democratic party may
come into power, and if the rebellion
succeeds it will be due to the persistent
and devilish efforts of this party to
embarrass the government.

**Importance to the Rebels of "Strength-
ening the Democrats."**
"THE ROAD TO PEACE."
[From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 1.]

Should General Lee cross into Mary-
land, the embarrassment of Lincoln
would increase; his "victorious" army
unable to take the field and attempt
the repetition of Sharpsburg and Get-
tysburg, would be compelled to remain
in Washington, while General Lee
marched whithersoever he wished in
Maryland or Pennsylvania.

The success of the Democratic party
could be no longer doubtful, should Gen.
Lee once more move on Meade. Parties
in the United States are so nearly bal-
anced that the least advantage thrown
in favor of one will insure its success.
Should the Confederate army remain
quiescent on the banks of the Rappa-
hannock, the boasted brigade of
Yankee reports will be confirmed, and
Lincoln and Halleck will point in tri-
umph to the crippled condition of the
Confederate army as confirmation of
the great victory won in Pennsylvania.

The Democrats, unable to gain-
say such evidence, will be constrained
to enter the contest for the Speakership
shorn of the principle part of their
strength—the disgraceful management
and conduct of the war.

Gen. Lee must turn politician as well
as warrior, and we believe that he will
prove the most successful politician the
Confederacy ever produced. He may
so move and direct his army as to
produce political results, which, in their
bearing upon this war, will prove more
effective than the bloodiest victories.
Let him drive Meade into Washington,
and he will again raise the spirits of the
Democrats, confirm their timid, and give
confidence to their warring. He will
embolden the Peace party should he gain
cross the Potomac, for he will show
the people of Pennsylvania how little
security they have from Lincoln for
the protection of their homes. It matters
not whether the advance be made for
purposes of permanent occupation, or
simply for a grand raid; it will dem-
onstrate that, in the third year of the
war, they are so far from the subjugation
of the Confederate States that the
defense of Maryland and Pennsylvania
has not been secured.

A full campaign into Pennsylvania,
with the hands of our soldiers untied, and
not for indiscriminate plunder—demo-
lizing and undisciplining the army—
but a campaign for a systematic and
organized retaliation and punishment,
would arouse the popular mind to the
uncertainty and insecurity of Pennsylv-
ania. This would react upon the rep-
resentatives in Congress, strengthening
the Democrats, and mollifying even to
the hard shell of fanaticism itself.

**"Vandalism
waits and watches
over the border,
pledged—if elected
Gov. of the State of
Ohio—to array it
against Lincoln &
the war, and to go
for peace—Maury's
Letter to the Lon-
don Times, Aug. 17.**

UNION PLATFORM.
Resolved, That the calamities of the present re-
bellion have been brought upon this nation by the in-
famous doctrine of nullification and secession, promul-
gated by Calhoun and denounced by Gen. Jackson in
1822, and reiterated by the convention held in the city
of Columbus on the 11th inst. We denounce them as
incompatible with the unity, integrity, power and
glory of the American Republic.

Resolved, That the war must go on with the utmost
vigilance, and the authority of the National Government
re-established, and the old flag float again securely
and triumphantly over every State and territory of the
Union.

Resolved, That in the present exigencies of the Re-
public, we lay aside personal preferences and prin-
ciples, and heartily fill the ranks and stand with
the Government, and the great line between those who
sustain the Government and those who oppose it—be-
tween those who rejoice in the triumph of our arms
and those who rejoice in the triumph of the enemy.

Resolved, That immortal honor and gratitude are
due to our brave and patriotic soldiers in the field,
and everlasting shame and disgrace to any citizen or party
who withholds it. That, sympathizing with the army
in its hardships, and proud of its gallantry, the lovers
of the Union will stand by it, and will remember, and
not support those who are disabled, and the families
of those who fall fighting for their country.

Resolved, That confiding in the honesty, patriotism
and good sense of the President, we pledge to him our
support of his earnest efforts to put down the re-
bellion.

Resolved, That the present Governor, David Tod, is
an honest, able public servant, and that his office
should be retained, and receive the approbation of all
loyal people.

6. That as Democrats, devoted to
the vigorous prosecution of the war to
a speedy but honorable termination,
we consider that the election of C. L.
Vandalism as Governor of Ohio
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The above were adopted unanimously.
The following article from the Rich-
mond Enquirer is directly to the point.
It fully substantiates the often-reiter-
ated assertion of the friends of the Union
that the hope of the rebels is in the
peace party of the North. No man
who is in favor of the restoration of the
Union, with such evidence before him,
can for a moment sympathize or act
with the Vandalism party. The
last and only hope of the rebels is that
the so-called Democratic party may
come into power, and if the rebellion
succeeds it will be due to the persistent
and devilish efforts of this party to
embarrass the government.

**Importance to the Rebels of "Strength-
ening the Democrats."**
"THE ROAD TO PEACE."
[From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 1.]

Should General Lee cross into Mary-
land, the embarrassment of Lincoln
would increase; his "victorious" army
unable to take the field and attempt
the repetition of Sharpsburg and Get-
tysburg, would be compelled to remain
in Washington, while General Lee
marched whithersoever he wished in
Maryland or Pennsylvania.

The success of the Democratic party
could be no longer doubtful, should Gen.
Lee once more move on Meade. Parties
in the United States are so nearly bal-
anced that the least advantage thrown
in favor of one will insure its success.
Should the Confederate army remain
quiescent on the banks of the Rappa-
hannock, the boasted brigade of
Yankee reports will be confirmed, and
Lincoln and Halleck will point in tri-
umph to the crippled condition of the
Confederate army as confirmation of
the great victory won in Pennsylvania.

The Democrats, unable to gain-
say such evidence, will be constrained
to enter the contest for the Speakership
shorn of the principle part of their
strength—the disgraceful management
and conduct of the war.

Gen. Lee must turn politician as well
as warrior, and we believe that he will
prove the most successful politician the
Confederacy ever produced. He may
so move and direct his army as to
produce political results, which, in their
bearing upon this war, will prove more
effective than the bloodiest victories.
Let him drive Meade into Washington,
and he will again raise the spirits of the
Democrats, confirm their timid, and give
confidence to their warring. He will
embolden the Peace party should he gain
cross the Potomac, for he will show
the people of Pennsylvania how little
security they have from Lincoln for
the protection of their homes. It matters
not whether the advance be made for
purposes of permanent occupation, or
simply for a grand raid; it will dem-
onstrate that, in the third year of the
war, they are so far from the subjugation
of the Confederate States that the
defense of Maryland and Pennsylvania
has not been secured.

A full campaign into Pennsylvania,
with the hands of our soldiers untied, and
not for indiscriminate plunder—demo-
lizing and undisciplining the army—
but a campaign for a systematic and
organized retaliation and punishment,
would arouse the popular mind to the
uncertainty and insecurity of Pennsylv-
ania. This would react upon the rep-
resentatives in Congress, strengthening
the Democrats, and mollifying even to
the hard shell of fanaticism itself.

**"Vandalism
waits and watches
over the border,
pledged—if elected
Gov. of the State of
Ohio—to array it
against Lincoln &
the war, and to go
for peace—Maury's
Letter to the Lon-
don Times, Aug. 17.**

UNION PLATFORM.
Resolved, That the calamities of the present re-
bellion have been brought upon this nation by the in-
famous doctrine of nullification and secession, promul-
gated by Calhoun and denounced by Gen. Jackson in
1822, and reiterated by the convention held in the city
of Columbus on the 11th inst. We denounce them as
incompatible with the unity, integrity, power and
glory of the American Republic.

Resolved, That the war must go on with the utmost
vigilance, and the authority of the National Government
re-established, and the old flag float again securely
and triumphantly over every State and territory of the
Union.

Resolved, That in the present exigencies of the Re-